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Financing of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006

Report of the Secretary-General

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Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.

The total expenditure for UNOCI for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 has been linked to the mission's objective through a number of results-based frameworks, grouped by components, namely: ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

Performance of financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	195 613.1	185 684.0	9 929.1	5.1
Civilian personnel	67 589.9	66 985.2	604.7	0.9
Operational costs	155 574.0	129 599.7	25 974.3	16.7
Gross requirements	**418 777.0**	**382 268.9**	**36 508.1**	**8.7**
Staff assessment income	7 616.4	6 878.8	737.6	9.7
Net requirements	**411 160.6**	**375 390.1**	**35 770.5**	**8.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**418 777.0**	**382 268.9**	**36 508.1**	**8.7**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Planned (average)*	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	200	198	190	3.7
Military contingents	6 890	6 713	6 549	2.5
United Nations police	350	328	302	7.9
Formed police units	375	326	326	—
International staff				
Posts	454	406	334	17.8
General temporary assistance	5	5	2	60.0
National staff				
Posts	522	467	433	7.1
General temporary assistance	2	2	—	100.0
United Nations Volunteers	245	222	188	15.3
Government-provided personnel	8	8	7	12.5

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and approved monthly strength.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 22 March 2005 (A/59/750) and subsequently revised in his report of 20 September 2005 (A/60/364) and amounted to $423,130,600 gross ($414,971,800 net). It provided for 200 military observers, 6,890 military contingent personnel, 350 United Nations police personnel, 375 formed police units personnel, 454 international staff, 522 national staff, 245 United Nations Volunteers and 7 general temporary positions.

2. Based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraphs 72 and 17 of its reports A/59/736/Add.15 and A/60/420, respectively, the General Assembly, by its resolutions 59/16 B and 60/17, appropriated a total amount of $418,777,000 gross ($411,160,600 net) for the maintenance of the mission for the period from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

3. The mandate of UNOCI was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1528 (2004) for an initial period of 12 months as from 4 April 2004. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1609 (2005) and 1652 (2006). By its resolution 1609 (2005), the Council extended the mandate of the mission until 24 January 2006, decided that the mandate of the Operation would be as described in paragraph 2 of the resolution and authorized an increase in the military component of up to 850 additional personnel as well as an increase in the police component of up to a ceiling of 725 police personnel, including three formed police units. In its resolution 1652 (2006), the Council extended the mandate of UNOCI until 15 December 2006.

4. Within this overall objective, the Operation has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. These frameworks are grouped by components: ceasefire; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement; humanitarian and human rights; peace process; law and order; and support.

5. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based frameworks set out in the 2005/06 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement and compares the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

Component 1: ceasefire

Expected accomplishment 1.1: security conditions stabilized in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Zero violations of the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 (2 in the 2004/05 period)	Achieved
Establishment of a restructured and reformed National Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FANCI) according to the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	As a result of the prevailing uncertain political situation and the delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, this could not be achieved
Zero incidents of armed groups non-signatories to the comprehensive ceasefire agreement of 3 May 2003 threatening civilian population	Achieved
Ivorian parties and neighbouring States in the subregion report on the implementation of, and compliance with, the arms embargo (2 incidents of non-compliance in the 2004/05 period; zero incidents of non-compliance in the 2005/06 period)	Achieved. No incidents of non-compliance reported

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
507,200 foot patrol person days (20 troops per patrol x 2 patrols per company x 32 companies x 365 days and 20 troops per patrol x 2 patrols per company x 4 companies x 250 days)	800,240	297,232 foot patrols broken down as follows: • In Sector East: 13 troops per patrol, 6,984 patrols; • In Sector West: 13 troops per patrol, 15,880 patrols In addition, 503,008 mobile patrol person days were undertaken as follows: • In Sector East: 22 troops per patrol, 6,984 patrols; • In Sector West: 22 troops per patrol, 15,880 patrols The lower number of foot patrols was due to the deteriorating security situation

760,800 security/control person days (20 troops per site/checkpoint x 3 sites/checkpoints per company x 32 companies x 365 days and 20 troops per site/checkpoint x 3 sites/checkpoints per company x 4 companies x 250 days)	760,800	Security/control person days (20 troops per site/checkpoint x 3 sites/checkpoints per company x 32 companies x 365 days and 20 troops per site/checkpoint x 3 sites/checkpoints per company x 4 companies x 250 days). This includes the surveillance of the camp area maintained for 24 hours
5,760 air patrol hours	No	No military air assets were deployed during 2005/06 owing to difficulties in identifying an aviation unit from a troop-contributing country
36,500 military observers mobile patrol person days in Sectors East and West and along the zone of confidence (2 military observers per patrol x 50 patrol teams x 365 days)	28,470	3 military observers per patrol x 26 patrol teams x 365 days in Sectors East and West The lower number of mobile patrol person days is due to the prevailing security situation, which limited the number of patrols by unarmed military observers. This number was also affected by the withdrawal of UNOCI troops from some of the sites in the western part of the country following the events of January 2006
500 boat patrol days, including offshore patrolling and emergency evacuation (2 boats x 250 days)	546	(2 boats x 273 days)
Weekly meetings with FANCI to advise on monitoring the borders, with particular attention to the situation of Liberian refugees and to the movement of combatants	104	Meetings. The increase in the number of meetings was necessitated by the prevailing security situation
Daily liaison with FANCI and the military elements of the Forces nouvelles to promote trust and confidence between all the Ivorian forces, including United Nation-Ivorian civilian police/military joint patrols in Abidjan as well as in the zone of confidence	Yes	Average of 3 liaison conferences per day, 5 days per week Owing to the security situation, it was necessary to have more liaison conferences than planned
Organization of monthly meetings of the Quadripartite Commission on the implementation of the ceasefire agreement	No	However, 3 meetings were held after the reporting period, following the decisions taken at the high-level meeting convened by the Secretary-General in Yamoussoukro on 5 July 2006. Regrettably, the meetings stopped when the Forces nouvelles, in protest against the issuance of new guidelines for the issuance of certificates of nationality, withdrew from the military dialogue in early August 2006

Protection within United Nations facilities in areas of UNOCI deployment of 2,000 civilians under imminent threat of physical violence where UNOCI is deployed	No	Security conditions did not require the protection of civilians within United Nations facilities
Regular advice to FANCI and Forces nouvelles on their military responsibilities under the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and the ceasefire Agreements, including on the development of operational guidelines	Yes	The advice was provided during approximately 3 meetings per week for a total of 156 meetings
75,190 security-troop days for the close protection of the ministers of the Government of National Reconciliation (206 troops x 365 days)	75,190	(206 troops x 365 days)
Organization and conduct of 300 inspections of the cargo on board aircraft and transport vehicles at 2 seaports, 3 airports, 4 airfields, 10 military bases and 5 border crossings	312	Inspections at 2 seaports, 3 airports, 6 airfields, 14 military bases and 5 border crossings (approximately once a month in each seaport, airport, airfield, military base and border crossing point)
Preparation of 12 reports to the Côte d'Ivoire Sanctions Committee and the Security Council on compliance with the arms embargo	12	
Establishment of 4 collection and disposal centres for arms and related materiel brought into Côte d'Ivoire in violation of the arms embargo	No	Collection and disposal centres were not established as no arms were collected

Component 2: disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement

Expected accomplishment 2.1: disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of national ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire society; disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and/or resettlement of foreign ex-combatants present in Côte d'Ivoire and disarmament and dismantling of militias

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Voluntary disarmament and demobilization of 48,064 foreign and national ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire, including 42,564 Forces nouvelles elements and 5,500 government troops (zero in the 2004/05 period)	Not achieved owing to delays in the implementation of the road map for peace because of the unwillingness of the parties However, in July 2006 FANCI and the Armed Forces of the Forces nouvelles (FAFN) declared having pre-cantoned respectively (24,000 FANCI and 13,000 FAFN). Lists of weapons have not been submitted to the impartial force

Participation in reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes by 48,064 foreign and national ex-combatants in Côte d'Ivoire, including 42,564 Forces nouvelles elements and 5,500 government troops (zero in the 2004/05 period)	Not achieved owing to delays in the implementation of the road map for peace because of the unwillingness of the parties. The parties have, however, agreed on a reintegration, repatriation and resettlement framework
Military forces in Côte d'Ivoire end the recruitment and use of 3,000 child soldiers	In November 2005, FAFN issued an action plan committing to end the use of child soldiers in application of Security Council resolution 1539 (2004) In areas under the control of FAFN, 1,194 ex-child soldiers and affected children continue to benefit from rehabilitation and reintegration programmes. Another 600 self-demobilized children who received military training from the Liberian pro-FAFN fighters are also receiving support through programmes sponsored by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) In areas under the control of the Government, 400 children formerly associated with militia groups in the West (Guiglo) have been identified and demobilized for rehabilitation and reintegration
Voluntary disarmament and dismantling of 2,000 armed militias	The voluntary disarmament and dismantling of militias programme did not start during the reporting period owing to the lack of political will of the concerned militia. However, the programme effectively started on 26 July 2006 • 981 militias combatants were demobilized and profiled and were paid the first instalment of the safety net package (approximately $225) • 110 weapons were collected • 6,945 pieces of ammunition were collected • The programme was temporarily suspended owing to the low weapon to combatant ratio The National Programme for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (PNDDR) has been trying to resume the programme by requesting the militia leaders to submit consolidated lists of combatants and weapons; however, militia leaders have failed to submit requested documents, thus making it difficult to resume the programme in credible and transparent conditions
Dismantling of 20,000 unarmed militias	Attempts were made to dismantle militia groups and approximately 8,000 were announced to have been disbanded. However, the actual dismantling was not part of an agreed process and could not be verified

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the implementation of the national disarmament, demobilization and reintegration programme, with special advice on and attention to the specific needs of women and children	Yes	Coordination meeting conducted twice a week between PNDDR (formerly the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) and the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section of UNOCI for advice on policy and programme development Specific needs of women and children have been built into the overall disarmament, demobilization and reintegration framework of PNDDR in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions and international standards Supported the elaboration of the Child Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Strategic Plan Collaboration with PNDDR to negotiate with militia groups in order to obtain a commitment to the establishment of an action plan, specific to each militia group, to end the use of child soldiers in application of resolution 1539 (2004)
Advice to the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration on the formulation and implementation of a nationwide public information programme in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process	No	Postponed to 2006/07 pending the commencement of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Organization of weekly coordination meetings with the World Bank, donor community, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and other partners involved in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration/disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement process and programmes	10	Inter-agency coordination meetings, including United Nations agencies, donors and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) In addition, participation in the Inter-Agency Humanitarian and Coordination Committee meeting to brief them on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration-related process and progress The organization of these weekly meetings was suspended during the period, because it was considered to be the role of PNDDR

Organization of 3 meetings with major internal and external stakeholders on the regional dimensions of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement programmes, with special attention to the specific needs of women and children	No	Due to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Daily radio programmes in 3 local languages, distribution of 100,000 pamphlets/leaflets in local languages, 50 briefings to the media and diplomatic community in support of the disarmament, demobilization, reintegration, repatriation and resettlement process	Yes	Daily radio programmes produced and broadcasted by ONUCI FM and the network of proximity radios, to which the mission provided the materials (including background information documents, recordings and interviews) Nationwide distribution of 180,000 pamphlets/leaflets on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, focusing on information rather than sensitization, as the process has not started 50 briefings in support of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Monitoring of the disarmament of 48,064 ex-combatants of FANCI, Forces nouvelles and members of armed groups in 11 disarmament, demobilization and reintegration zones, including their movement to and from the regrouping/cantonment sites	No	Owing to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process
Security arrangements for 11 disarmament sites within the 11 disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and resettlement zones	No	Owing to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. However, the security arrangements were designed
Collection, storage, transport and/or destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materiel in 11 disarmament sites	No	Owing to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. However, UNOCI has prepared a guideline of weapons and ammunition procedures as well as implementation modalities, which have been validated with PNDDR
Provision of security and monitoring of 3 sites in which heavy weapons and military aircraft are confined	No	Owing to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process, this output was not completed

Organization of 5 meetings with the military forces, the Ivorian Government and authorities, as well as members of civil society, to advocate the end of recruitment of child soldiers	7	Meetings with FAFN, militia groups, Government and civil societies
Technical assistance (transport of equipment and other logistical support, including development of a contingency plan for support in communications and transportation areas and provision of water, shelter and generators) and advice to United Nations agencies and other partners (international NGOs, the National Commission for Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration) in implementation of reintegration projects for ex-combatants in four reintegration areas	Yes	Logistical support and development of a contingency plan for the pre-cantonment sites developed between UNOCI and PNDDR
Advice to the Office of the Prime Minister on the disarmament and dismantling of the militias and their social and economic reinsertion, with special advice on and attention to the specific needs of women and children	Yes	This was provided through the PNDDR Coordinator and included: • Advice on the road map related to the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of children • Regular consultations with the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs on concerns related to children
Security arrangements for 4 additional disarmament sites in the West for militias	1	The UNOCI Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Section, the peacekeeping force and PNDDR established and implemented the security and monitoring plan for the disarmament site for militias in the western region (Guiglo) Owing to the delays in the disarmament of militias, this output was not completed
Collection, storage, transport and/or destruction of weapons, ammunition and other military materiel surrendered by militias in 4 militia disarmament sites	Yes	110 weapons and 6,945 pieces of ammunition collected from militias have been verified and registered by UNOCI in 1 disarmament site In addition, the guideline for the collection and storage of weapons and ammunition was prepared and implemented during the first phase of the disarmament and dismantling of the militia

Implementation of 20 quick-impact projects around the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration zones	2	Quick-impact projects have been approved and are under implementation in Guiglo for income-generating activities for youths affected by the conflict The lower number of projects is due to delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. The remaining quick-impact projects have not started

Component 3: humanitarian and human rights

Expected accomplishment 3.1: progress towards respect for human rights and accountability for human rights violations in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Decisions and actions taken by the Government of National Reconciliation, the National Human Rights Commission, the courts and other national institutions and legislation adopted by the National Assembly conform to the regional and international human rights conventions and covenants to which Côte d'Ivoire is a signatory	Achieved: • Reinstatement by the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Human Rights of the process relating to the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission and the formulation of a national human rights action plan • Adoption by the Government of a national plan for ending child labour in conformity with International Labour Organization Convention 182, to which Côte d'Ivoire became a party on 7 February 2003 • Conduct by the Ministry of Justice of mobile court hearings ("audiences foraines") for the establishment of birth certificates for children from 3 to 6 years of age whose birth was not registered when it occurred, pursuant to the Convention on the Rights of the Child guarantees of the child's right to identity • The signing by the Governments of Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo in Abidjan on 29 July 2005 of a multilateral cooperation agreement on combating child trafficking in West Africa
National and international human rights NGOs operating in Côte d'Ivoire investigate and issue reports on the human rights situation in the country	Achieved: • 8 fact-finding missions and 8 reports on the situation of human rights in Côte d'Ivoire by Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the International Crisis Group and the Fédération internationale des ligues des droits de l'homme • Investigation and 3 reports on the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire by the Mouvement ivoirien des droits humains and the Association pour la défense des droits de l'homme

Perpetrators of serious human rights violations are identified and brought to justice	Many perpetrators of serious human rights violations were not identified and brought to justice. However, the following occurred: • Arrest of and institution of criminal proceedings against over 25 alleged perpetrators of the Guitrozon and Petit Duékoué massacres of May-June 2005 • Over 70 persons indicted before the Abidjan military court for their alleged participation in the Anyama and Agboville attacks of July 2005 and the Akouédo barracks attack of January 2006
Promulgation by the Government of National Reconciliation of the National Human Rights Plan of Action	Not achieved owing to delays in establishing the National Human Rights Commission and in obtaining a commitment by the Government to reinstate the process leading to the completion of the National Human Rights Plan of Action. A commitment was only made in March 2006

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Government of National Reconciliation of Côte d'Ivoire and national institutions, including the National Human Rights Commission, legislative and judicial organs and civil society organizations, on human rights issues and standards, and the development and implementation of the National Human Rights Plan of Action	Yes	7 meetings and working sessions with officials in the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights, Interior, Defence and National Reconciliation in which advice was given on various human rights issues, notably the resumption of the Government's efforts to establish a National Human Rights Commission and to formulate a National Human Rights Plan of Action
Fortnightly field visits to 8 locations throughout the country to advocate human rights issues with local authorities, NGOs and civil society	150	Field visits in Abidjan, Bouaké, Bouna, Daloa, Guiglo, Korhogo, Odienné and Yamoussoukro
Quarterly workshops on the role of civil society for 240 members of local civil society organizations operating in 5 areas throughout the country	3	Regional human rights workshops on the role of civil society organized for over 200 members of civil society organizations in Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro in March 2006. Lower number owing to the unstable security situation in the country
Advice through seminars and workshops to 200 members of local human rights organizations and community leaders in Abidjan and 8 other locations across the country on the content and the implementation of the human rights aspects of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	Yes	The human rights aspects of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements were covered during the three regional seminars and workshops mentioned above. The participants included over 200 members of local human rights NGOs and community-based organizations in Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro
Strengthening the capacity for human rights monitoring of local NGOs in Abidjan and 8 other locations in the	No	The training provided through three regional workshops held in Abidjan, Bouaké and Yamoussoukro did not focus specifically on the techniques of investigation and

country through the provision of training in the investigation and documentation of human rights violations and logistical support to access the scenes of reported violations		documentation of human rights violations, as the need to raise human rights awareness generally appeared more acute and had to be addressed prior to training on investigation and documentation techniques. No requests for logistical support to access the scenes of reported human rights violations were submitted by local NGOs during the reporting period
Organization of weekly meetings in Abidjan and 9 other locations throughout the country with representatives of the Ivorian Government, national institutions, and national and international NGOs to coordinate the formulation and implementation of a national human rights strategy that conforms to the relevant provisions of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	120	Meetings. Exchange of information on human rights issues at weekly meetings of the Protection Sectoral Group held in locations where UNOCI had functioning regional human rights offices, namely, Abidjan, Bouaké, Daloa, Guiglo and Yamoussoukro. The meetings were suspended in Abidjan, Guiglo and Yamoussoukro in January 2006 following the deterioration of the security situation in those areas. The Protection Sectoral Group is composed of representatives of the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights, Interior, Defence and National Reconciliation, as well as the Office of the Military Prosecutor and national and international NGOs
Organization of one national colloquium for national institutions, the judiciary, the bar association, academics and civil society on the protection of human rights and the administration of justice in a post-conflict situation and the role of civil society in promoting human rights and national reconciliation	No	The security situation prevailing in the country in the aftermath of the Guitrozon and Petit Duékoué massacres of May-June 2005, the Anyama and Agboville incidents of July 2005 and the Akouédo military barracks attacks of January 2006 made it impossible to organize the planned national colloquium
Conduct of five human rights training sessions and refresher courses on human rights with an emphasis on women and children for a total of 500 Ivorian military, law enforcement and judicial personnel	4	Training sessions for: • 534 auxiliary police officers of the zone under Forces nouvelles control in Bouaké • 120 members of the Armed Forces of Forces nouvelles in Bouaké • 75 gendarmes in Daloa in collaboration with the United Nations police • 2,000 police officers in Abidjan, Adzope and Divo as part of the training and refresher courses organized by the mission's United Nations police personnel
Weekly, monthly and quarterly reports on the human rights situation throughout the country, with violations brought to the attention of the Ivorian judicial and law enforcement authorities	300 45 3	Daily reports Weekly reports Quarterly reports All reports were brought to the attention of the Ivorian judicial and law enforcement authorities

10 special fact-finding missions to investigate reports on gross human rights violations, including through cross-border coordination and cooperation between human rights components of UNOCI, the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)	3	Special fact-finding missions relating to the human rights aspects of the Guitrozon and Petit Duékoué massacres (May/June 2005), Agboville and Anyama attacks (July 2005) and demonstrations and attacks against the United Nations in Abidjan, Guiglo and other locations (January 2006)
	1	Special report on human rights violations committed by members of the Fédération estudiantine et scolaire de Côte d'Ivoire
		In addition, UNOCI provided substantive briefings, technical and logistic support (air and ground transportation, military escorts to areas under investigation) to the respective special fact-finding missions to Côte d'Ivoire of Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, the International Crisis Group, the Special Adviser of the Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide, the Chairman of the Security Council Sanctions Committee, the Humanitarian and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Representative of the Secretary-General on the human rights of internally displaced persons
		Lastly, UNOCI provided a human rights officer to support the special investigation on gross human rights violations in Liberia following the discovery of a mass grave in the country
Bimonthly (every two months) reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire on developments regarding the human rights situation in Côte d'Ivoire	0	However, the first report was submitted in August 2006
Implementation of 5 quick-impact projects	No	Human rights quick-impact projects were not implemented, as priority was given to other projects

Expected accomplishment 3.2: improved humanitarian conditions in Cote d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reopening of 2,824 schools in the North and West, which were closed as a result of the conflict	An estimate of 2,000 schools were reopened in the North and West. The remaining 800 are to be reopened in 2007/08
Holding of national school examinations in the North	Achieved. In March 2006 the examinations were held in the areas under control of Force nouvelles for all school levels
Reopening of 350 hospitals and medical facilities in the North and some 150 medical facilities in the West	Approximately 280 medical facilities were reopened in the North and North-west

Resumption of the polio immunization campaign and its implementation throughout the country	Achieved. The polio immunization campaign was successfully conducted throughout the country. Vaccination of more than 5 million children under 5 years of age against polio, and of about 8 million children from 9 months to 14 years of age against measles
Return of 500,000 internally displaced persons and 70,000 Liberian refugees to areas of origin	The return and reinsertion of more than 1,000 internally displaced persons into Fengolo, in the West 13,785 Liberian refugees have returned home either through the assistance of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or on their own initiative during the period under review The remaining internally displaced persons and refugees did not return because of the security situation
Access for humanitarian workers to all vulnerable groups	Access was available to vulnerable groups except during the January 2006 crisis. Presently, access is available to all vulnerable groups

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Organization of weekly inter-agency meetings to coordinate the United Nations system humanitarian efforts in Côte d'Ivoire	52	Weekly coordination meetings chaired by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for the United Nations country team and the humanitarian family with the participation of UNOCI
Advice to the Government on meeting the internationally accepted civil service policies and standards through the National Committee of the Pilot Project for the Redeployment of Administration	Yes	Advice to the National Committee for Redeployment of Administration on the pilot project resulted in the return of almost 50 per cent of the displaced civil servants as follows: **North**: 8,424 civil servants to 19 departments and one sub-prefecture, Tié-N'diékro As of 30 June 2006, there was no redeployment of prefects and sub-prefects **West**: 3,962 civil servants to 7 departments (Guiglo, Duékoué, Bangolo, Bloléquin, Toulépleu, Zouan-Hounien, Bin-Houyé)
United Nations-Ivorian civilian police/military joint patrols at camps for internally displaced persons and refugees, Abidjan shanty towns and areas bordering on Liberia to provide security for vulnerable groups and to protect civilians	No	Joint patrols with Ivorian civilian police and military elements had not resumed during the period under review because of tense relations between UNOCI and the Defence and Security Forces in this region. However, United Nations police, military troops and military observers undertook regular patrols in specified areas, resulting in increased security for concerned communities. Joint United Nations police/Ivorian police patrols resumed in Abidjan in July 2006
Organization of quarterly workshops and a nationwide campaign on HIV/AIDS with the participation of	2	Workshops with government authorities and NGOs were held in Abidjan in December 2005 and March 2006

government authorities and schools at all levels		Participation in the celebration of 2005 World AIDS Day in San Pédro: in collaboration with the Ministry for the Campaign against AIDS/Sensitization of the civilian population in Abidjan
Implementation of 65 quick-impact projects	80	Projects in the areas of education (36), health (13), water (15), HIV/AIDS (2), gender (6) and general humanitarian (8) The increase in the number of projects was made possible because some of the projects required less than $15,000 for their implementation

Component 4: peace process

Expected accomplishment 4.1: re-establishment of State authority throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Reopening of local government offices in the western and northern parts of the country	The redeployment of the administration has effectively begun, with the school exams being implemented in April throughout the North and the reopening of the university of Bouaké. The beginning of the identification process has also led to a first redeployment of judges. Many other ministries have been redeploying their administrations slowly. However, the main redeployment activity started in July 2006. At the end of October, all Education and Health offices were opened in the Bandama valley and Savana regions, which constitute the two regions of the North. Furthermore, 2 offices of the Ministry of Tourism and 2 offices of the Ministry of Economic Infrastructures were opened in Bouaké and Korhogo
Regular attendance at sessions of the Council of Ministers by all Ministers of the Government of National Reconciliation	Attenuance at Council of Ministers meetings improved after Prime Minister Banny's appointment in December 2005, but has not been systematic owing to occasional political tensions between factions represented in the Government
Increase in the percentage of women in civil service in senior government positions	The percentage of women ministers has decreased from 14.6 per cent in the Government of Seydou Diarra to 12.5 per cent in the Government of Charles Konan Banny, formed in January 2006
Participation by Côte d'Ivoire in meetings of the joint Côte d'Ivoire — Burkina Faso — Mali Commissions established in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	Achieved
Broadcast media are available throughout Côte d'Ivoire	Radio Television Ivoirienne has not been able to broadcast throughout Côte d'Ivoire owing to a lack of resources

Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) summit held with the participation of Côte d'Ivoire and its neighbouring States	ECOWAS summit held in Abuja on 30 September 2005 and in Niamey in early 2006 with the participation of Côte d'Ivoire

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice, in cooperation with ECOWAS and other international partners, to the Minister of Territorial Administration and local authorities in Abidjan and 3 provincial capitals on the re-establishment of State authority and public infrastructure throughout the country	Yes	Holding of working sessions to assess the state of implementation of the redeployment of State administration
Advice to the Government on recruitment of more women at all levels	Yes	2 meetings with women from political parties on women's participation in the decision process and with the Ministry of Justice on recruiting women in the identification process. Several meetings were also held with the Ministry of Women
Organization of meetings with Ivorian political parties, civil society and NGOs to promote consensus on issues related to the achievement of sustainable peace in the region	24	Meetings in Bouaké twice a month on average, with the ruling Front populaire ivoirien and opposition parties, Rassemblement des Houphouétistes pour la démocratie et la Paix and Forces nouvelles In addition, a series of high-level meetings have been held with the Prime Minister
2 summits and 3 high-level meetings with subregional Heads of State and institutions in Liberia, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Sierra Leone, the Niger, Senegal, Benin, Nigeria, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, the Gambia and Togo on the consolidation of the peace process, respect for the arms embargo and normalization of relations between Côte d'Ivoire and neighbouring States in the subregion and 5 meetings with senior officials responsible for bilateral relations in the subregion	2	African Union summits held in Addis Ababa on 6 October 2005 and in Banjul on 1 and 2 July 2006
	3	High-level meetings between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Presidents of South Africa, Nigeria and the Niger
	1	High-level meeting held on 5 July 2006 in Yamoussoukro chaired by the Secretary-General and attended by the Presidents of Nigeria and South Africa, as well as by senior representatives of Burkina Faso, Ghana and Mali
Chairing of weekly meetings of the monitoring committee established under the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and the monitoring groups under the Accra III Agreement, in Abidjan and possibly in other major cities		The mediation group and the International Working Group replaced the Linas-Marcoussis monitoring committee after adoption of Security Council resolution 1633 (2005) in October 2005
	30	Meetings of the mediation group convened and co-chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General

		and the Special Envoy of the African Union Mediator since the establishment of that monitoring mechanism, as provided for in resolution 1633 (2005) In addition, 20 meetings of the Committee of Representatives of the International Working Group were convened and chaired by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General since its establishment in late 2005 as well as 9 meetings of the Working Group, at the ministerial level
Secretariat support to the monitoring group created under the Accra III Agreement	Yes	Under the overall supervision of the Principal Deputy of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the secretariat of the Working Group, comprising UNOCI, ECOWAS and African Union representatives, has provided secretariat support to preparations for and the holding of 9 ministerial meetings of the Working Group since the establishment of this monitoring mechanism in keeping with resolution 1633 (2005)
Advice to the Ivorian Government and national institutions on legal aspects of the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis, Accra III and Pretoria Agreements	Yes	Regular meetings held with government and political actors. Participated in the first governmental seminar in Yamoussoukro
Logistical support (air and ground transportation), organization of workshops and advice to the National Committee for Redeployment of State Administration on redeployment of civil servants throughout the country	Yes	Logistical support provided through air and ground transportation
Monthly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1572 (2004) concerning Côte d'Ivoire on the monitoring of the Ivorian media, in particular with regard to incidents of incitement by the media to acts of hatred, intolerance and violence	12	Reports
A multimedia, nationwide public information and advocacy programme in support of the peace process, including radio transmissions in local languages 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, press briefings, newspaper advertisements, outreach campaigns in local communities, distribution of newsletters and maintenance of a website	Yes	– 50 press briefings – 184 press communiqués issued (English and French) – Outreach campaigns have been held both in Abidjan and throughout the country. Outreach activities have taken the form of forums, peace caravans in the zone of confidence and in sensitive areas such as the West, meet-the-community sessions, discussion sessions with NGOs and civil society and visits to schools

		– 7 newsletters issued in English and French – Over 500,000 flyers, leaflets and cartoons issued and distributed throughout the country to target groups – 2 video spots and raw video footage were produced and distributed to local television as well as United Nations Television and Video and channels in Europe and the United States – 3 ready-to-use programmes for television were produced and distributed
Organization of training of 20 local journalists in gender issues	No	Training could not be implemented owing to a lack of resources
Training of 20 local journalists in core journalistic techniques and practices	No	Training was postponed until July 2006 because of administrative constraints related to hiring external resource persons, which were later resolved
Implementation of 10 quick-impact projects	3	Media projects implemented The lower number of outputs resulted from priority given to projects in the areas of education and health

Expected accomplishment 4.2: open, free, fair and transparent elections in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Establishment of an Independent Electoral Commission for elections scheduled for October 2005	Achieved. The Independent Electoral Commission was appointed and officially established on 10 March 2005
Promulgation of amended article 35 of the Ivorian Constitution to enable participation of all eligible Ivorian candidates in the presidential elections	The amendment of article 35 was not promulgated. Instead, in line with the determination conveyed by the President of South Africa and mediator of the African Union to the Ivorian parties on 11 April 2005, the President of Côte d'Ivoire declared on 26 April 2005, using the special powers conferred on him by article 48 of the Ivorian Constitution, that all candidates nominated by political parties signatories to the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement would be allowed to participate in the presidential elections
Adoption by the Ivorian National Assembly of the electoral legislation and other texts governing the electoral process, in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	Achieved. The President of Côte d'Ivoire promulgated decrees on electoral legislation and on the Independent Electoral Commission in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement and the Pretoria Agreement. The mandate of the National Assembly expired in December 2005
Completion of registration of voters and establishment of electoral lists throughout the country	Not achieved owing to the lack of progress in the political process, in particular the disagreement between the parties regarding the method of updating the voters' roll. Nevertheless, the nationwide mobile court operation started in order to organize the pre-identification before the registration of voters

Confirmation by external observers of the holding of free, fair and transparent elections	**Not achieved as the elections did not take place**

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Advice to the Government of National Reconciliation on the appointments to and functioning of the Independent Electoral Commission and other electoral structures	Yes	Through a clarification of the Pretoria Agreement on the subject
Assessment of the needs of the Independent Electoral Commission and advice on the preparation of an electoral budget for submission to potential donors	Yes	Advice through assessment of needs and preparation of a draft budget for the Independent Electoral Commission
Advice to the Government of National Reconciliation and the Independent Electoral Commission on preparing a comprehensive voter education programme, sequentially covering all phases of the electoral process	No	Owing to the lack of progress in the political process, in particular the disagreement between the parties regarding the method of updating the voters' roll. However, a project plan has been drafted and advice was provided to the Ministry of Justice for citizens' education for the nationwide mobile court operation
Advice and technical assistance to the regional and local electoral authorities in the planning of electoral activities and formulation of policies on sensitization programmes in six regions	No	The regional and local electoral authorities are not deployed
Technical information and advice to the United Nations High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Provided information to the office of the United Nations High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire through an analysis and proposal on the electoral process
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the development and implementation of a training and capacity-building programme for its staff on the electoral law, operational procedures, the code of conduct and other aspects of the electoral process	Yes	Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission in developing its capacity-building plan for its staff
Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on the development and implementation of a registration programme, the establishment and management of a voter register database, printing, exhibition and updating of the voters' rolls and the design and procurement of electoral materials, including ballot papers	Yes	

Advice to the Independent Electoral Commission on establishing electoral offices throughout the country	Yes	An evaluation mission was organized in conjunction with the Independent Electoral Commission to provide advice on establishing electoral offices throughout the country
Advice to the electoral and security authorities on the development of a nationwide security plan for the holding of elections	Yes	Advice on the draft security plan shared with the Independent Electoral Commission
Monitoring of electoral preparations throughout Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	Including: – Mapping the field for the future deployment of the electoral material – Contacting the local authorities – Monitoring of the mobile court operation – Assisting the deployment of the local branches of the Commission nationale de supervision de l'identification (National Commission for the Supervision of Identification) – Providing a bi-weekly report to the office of the High Representative for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire – Assisting in the pre-deployment of the Independent Electoral Commission
Operated 36 flights supporting transport of electoral materials	No	The electoral materials have not been deployed

Component 5: law and order

Expected accomplishment 5.1: enhanced public law and order and creation of a sustainable operational capacity of the National Police and the Gendarmerie in Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Establishment of interim police service in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire in 4 prefectures and 2 légions	The interim police services have not been established owing to the prevailing political obstacles. However, 53 sites were renovated during the period
Opening of a police training facility in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	Temporary facilities established in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire for the training of 534 police auxiliaries
Establishment of a Joint Security Sector Reform Coordinating Committee	The Committee has not been established owing to the prevailing political situation. A memorandum of understanding has been drafted and could not be finalized because of the political stalemate

Deployment of an interim auxiliary police force of 600 personnel in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	**No interim auxiliary police forces were deployed as a result of delays in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process. 534 trained police auxiliaries from FAFN will be deployed in the northern zone once the process starts**

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Participation in daily confidence-building joint patrols (365 patrols) with the National Police and Gendarmerie and FANCI in Abidjan	Yes	1,100 joint patrols with the local police and similar joint patrols with the local gendarmerie. The higher number of output is due to a change in the planned patrolling pattern towards smaller, more localized patrols between the United Nations police and the police/gendarmerie. Joint patrols with FANCI were suspended at the request of the Ivorian authorities
Daily mentoring visits to 12 police prefectures and 4 légions throughout Côte d'Ivoire and to commissariats, companies and squadrons in northern Côte d'Ivoire	14,000	United Nations police visits, primarily to police prefectures and légions of the gendarmerie in the South, but also to some of the areas in the North where security auxiliaries have been deployed
Advice to law enforcement institutions on vetting, recruitment, registration, training, certification and authorization of the applications for the interim police service in northern Côte d'Ivoire	No	Interim police were not established in northern Côte d'Ivoire
Advice to the National Police and Gendarmerie on the implementation of the integration and restructuring programme for the restoration of the civilian policing presence throughout Côte d'Ivoire	No	Progress on the restructuring of the police was hampered by delays in the implementation of the road map for peace and the lack of political will of the Ivorian parties
5 refresher courses on internationally recognized policing standards for the National Police and Gendarmerie	23	Training sessions throughout the country for 1,320 police officers and gendarmes. In addition, 23 courses on criminal investigation, crime analysis, traffic enforcement and accident investigation, community policing, command and control, and human resources were given in response to a request from the police and gendarmerie in the Government-controlled area
5 human rights refresher courses for the National Police and Gendarmerie	5	Courses for: • 75 gendarmes in Daloa in collaboration with the United Nations police force • 2,000 police officers in Abidjan, Adzopé and Divo as part of the training and refresher courses organized by the mission's United Nations police

Training of 60 police trainers in "train the trainers" programmes, such as close protection and election security	No	Not achieved owing to a lack of progress in the peace process, which compelled UNOCI to continue to ensure the close protection of members of the Government. Training in election security was delayed because of the lack of progress towards elections
Daily mentoring to the National Police and Gendarmerie through co-location in 12 police prefectures and 4 légions	Yes	Daily mentoring provided to the National Police and Gendarmerie in 12 police prefectures and 4 légions of the gendarmerie although not through physical co-location. United Nations police were, however, present on a daily basis
Participation in regional cooperation initiatives to address human trafficking and organized crime with UNMIL and UNAMSIL dealing with sexual exploitation of women and children	No	Instead the following were completed: – Advised the Government on the elaboration of the Regional Multilateral Agreement on Trafficking in Children signed by 9 countries from the subregion – Participated in the establishment of the Permanent Regional Follow-up Commission responsible for the implementation of the multilateral agreement on trafficking in children
Organization of training of and advice to the 600 individuals from the Forces nouvelles as well as 200 from the Ivorian police and gendarmerie in the performance of their functions, particularly crowd control; field training and technical advice in the protection and security of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites in cases of civil disturbance	Yes	534 individuals from Forces nouvelles were trained to become police auxiliaries, including in crowd control and human rights 2,000 police personnel and gendarmes trained, of which 517 gendarmes were trained in human rights, child protection, gender, HIV/AIDS, accident reporting and forensic identification and international humanitarian law, and 400 officers from the Gendarmerie were also trained in accident reporting at the national gendarmerie school of Toroghue The higher number of police personnel and gendarmes trained resulted from additional requests from the Ivorian Defence and Security Forces. Training and technical advice on the protection and security of sites did not take place as a result of the delay in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process

Expected accomplishment 5.2: re-establishment of the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law institutions (including corrections) throughout Côte d'Ivoire

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
The Government of National Reconciliation and judicial authorities develop and implement a plan on strengthening the independence of the judiciary, in accordance with the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements	Not achieved. During the period, the efforts of the Ministry of Justice were channelled towards the planning and realization of the mobile courts. In addition, the fragile political context and the unwillingness by certain parties to relinquish their control over the judiciary have hampered the development and implementation of a plan on strengthening the independence of the judiciary
Reopening of the prison system in the northern prefectures of Côte d'Ivoire	6 of the 11 prisons have reopened in the northern prefectures. Delays in the peace process prevented the extension of the government authority in the northern part of the country

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monitoring of and advice to the Ivorian judicial authorities on the implementation of the rule of law aspects of the Linas-Marcoussis and Accra III Agreements, including issues of judicial administration, national identification and constitutional, legislative and regulatory reforms	Yes	Completed a legal and comparative analysis of new national legislation and its conformity with the peace agreements. The analysis encompassed: – All legislation – The Ivoirian Constitution and National Assembly – The International Criminal Court – The High Representative of the Secretary-General for the elections in Côte d'Ivoire – The road map in application of resolution 1633 (2005) and rule of law issues Provided technical and judicial assistance to the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights and other ministries and entities involved in the process of identification in conformity with the road map and resolution 1633 (2005) Monitored the identification process and the mobile courts for the pilot project which took place in May 2006. Evaluated and reported on the neutrality of the process and its adherence to judicial requirements

Advice to the judicial authorities and the Government of National Reconciliation on strengthening the independence of the judiciary and its re-establishment, in cooperation with national legal experts, civil society and international partners	Yes	Advice to the Ministries of Just and Human Rights and other ministries on the training of judges to be redeployed in the North, on the assessment of the damage done to the facilities and on the estimation of the resources required for the reconstruction to be requested from donors Monitoring of the interim measures established by FAFN on traditional justice and mediation Assessment of the destruction of archives and registers Assessment of the justice system in the government-controlled area Study and evaluation of the national justice system, including impartiality, due process, separation of powers, corruption prevention measures and observations made during the court monitoring process Monitoring of military and criminal trials in Abidjan and provision of reports to the Government on compliance with international standards
Advice to the judiciary and Government of National Reconciliation on the reorganization of jurisdiction of the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeal	Yes	Advice was provided to the Government for the temporary relocation of the courts in order for them to become functional. However, the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights have modified their strategy and decided to concentrate efforts on the redeployment of the justice administration instead of implementing transitional measures, such as the reorganization of jurisdictions
Advice on monitoring the independence, impartiality and effectiveness of the Ivorian justice sector through the organization of seminars for officials from the Ministry for Human Rights, the Bar Association, criminal defence lawyers, the ombudsperson institution and NGOs	Yes	Participated in several seminars on the justice system organized by NGOs and government authorities In addition, monitoring and all preliminary evaluations have been completed together with the necessary field monitoring and regular meetings have been held with the Ministries of Justice and Human Rights on the relevant issues and observations

Advice to the National Prison Administration on the management of pre-trial detention, development of standard operating procedures within a human rights framework, health issues, development and implementation of compliance and oversight mechanisms, gender issues and rights of minority groups, and the parole system	Yes	– In the North and South, through visits to prisons, including discussion of pre-trial detention cases in view of the absence of any judicial bodies. These discussions led to the acceptable resolution of cases manageable in the community through alternative dispute resolution techniques – Standard operating procedures from another mission have been translated into French and reviewed for adaptation to the Ivorian context. The procedures were provided to the Prison Administration for review – Health-care issues have been raised and recommendations made through the individual prison evaluation reports and follow-up visits – Recommendations have been made with regard to the treatment of minors and women where prisons are not in compliance with international standards – Lists of pre-trial detainees incarcerated in prisons under the Government's control are being completed and submitted for follow-up. Cases of abusive preventive detention were collected and brought to the attention of the concerned prison and judicial authorities – A programme of follow-up visits has been developed to monitor and support the implementation of recommendations
Advice to the Government of National Reconciliation on the assessment of the situation in the North and the development of a plan for the re-establishment of the prison system in the northern part of Côte d'Ivoire	Yes	– A report has been prepared for submission to the Prime Minister highlighting priorities for improvements in the management of prisons both in the North and in the South – Copies of the general report on the status of prisons in Côte d'Ivoire have been prepared and forwarded to the Ministers of Justice and Human Rights and to the Minister of Reconciliation and Reconstruction – On a weekly basis, copies of the follow-up reports on visits to individual prisons are forwarded to the Director of the Prison Administration

Development of a comprehensive training curriculum and training of 6 National Officers as trainers	No	However: – A working group consisting of national and UNOCI representatives has been instituted to prepare the curriculum – Consultations with prison personnel to clarify the specific needs of the organization were held during prison visits – The outline of a curriculum for a train the trainer programme has been formulated and the content is being developed – Draft modules for an induction programme for correctional recruits have been formulated The training programme was completed. However, there were delays from the National Prison Administration in accepting the principles and organizing the release of the national trainers

Component 6: support

Expected accomplishment 6.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Operation

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
Settlement of payables made within 20 days of receipt of invoices in 2005/06 as compared to 30 days in 2004/05	Not achieved. During the period, the lead time of the process of receipt and inspection as well as certification of invoices was about 10 to 15 working days. The Finance Section ensured that payments were processed within 5 to 7 working days. The entire process for the settlement of payables took about 20 to 30 days
Completion of all infrastructure renovations and reconstruction projects for all buildings required for mission operations to meet the minimum operational security standards	Achieved
21 per cent reduction in the number of vehicle accidents from 14 accidents per 100 vehicles in 2004/05 to 11 accidents per 100 vehicles in 2005/06	Achieved a further 30 per cent reduction from 11 to 7 accidents per 100 vehicles

30 per cent reduction in the number of reported malaria cases among all UNOCI personnel from an average of 10 per month in 2004/05 to 7 per month in 2005/06	**Achieved. Less than 2 malaria cases per month were reported in 2005/06. A total of 20 cases were reported during the period**

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Proficiency testing of mission drivers	Yes	The proficiency of mission drivers was measured based on the trend of driving violations recorded in the Carlog system. It was enhanced through intensive training and awareness of the country driving code of conduct through the briefing kit distributed as part of induction and through the yearly road safety campaign
Organization of a malaria prevention programme in 50 locations throughout Côte d'Ivoire	No	Owing to the unavailability of medical facilities at all locations, malaria prevention programmes were organized at 17 contingent locations and were attended by military medical officers and civilian medical officers deployed at two headquarters locations, where ONUCI medical facilities are available
Military and police personnel		
Rotation and repatriation of an average of 6,890 troops and 200 military observers	6,548	Average military contingent personnel
	190	Average military observers
Rotation and repatriation of an average of 345 civilian police and 375 formed police	301	Average United Nations police officers
	326	Average formed police personnel
Supply and storage of rations and potable water for an average troop strength of 6,890 and 375 personnel of formed police units at all locations	6,548	Average military contingent personnel
	326	Average formed police personnel
Civilian personnel		
Administration of an average of 411 international staff, 20 National Officers, 420 national General Service staff and 220 United Nations Volunteers and administration of an average of 32 international staff, 48 national staff and 20 United Nations Volunteers	334	Average international staff
	415	Average national General Service staff
	18	Average National Officers
	188	Average United Nations Volunteers

Facilities and infrastructure

Maintenance of all mission premises in Abidjan, two sectors and 71 team sites	13	Sites in Abidjan
	36	Sites in Sector East
	34	Sites in Sector West
		including the team sites (United Nations military observers/United Nations police)
		In addition, the following major tasks were completed:
		– Integrated Mission Headquarters
		– 2 sector headquarters
		– 1 mission warehouse
		– 83 per cent of troops (5,502) provided with hardwall accommodation (85 single modules, 283 x 3-modules, 41 x 6-modules, 112 ablutions and 93 United Nations tents)
		– Construction at Café Ivoire, American School Transit Camp and Colas
		– Staff officers' accommodation in Saida Beach warehouse
		– Refurbishment of damaged facilities during the riots in January 2006
Renovation of 6 premises for additional troops and personnel of formed police units	7	Sites renovated, including 3 sites for the accommodation of the additional 375 formed police personnel and 4 sites for the additional 850 troops
Operation and maintenance of 249 generators	227	
Operation and maintenance of 3 water purification systems in 3 locations	2	Water purification and bottling systems in 1 location
		Owing to delays in the procurement process, the third purification system could not be installed during the period
Repair and maintenance of 60 kilometres of roads north of the zone of confidence	No	Owing to changes in operational requirements, some of the military campsite locations were changed; hence, the anticipated roadworks have not been carried out. However, approximately 18 kms of roads outside the North were upgraded during the period
Renovation and maintenance of 2 airfields	3	Maintenance of Boundoukou Air Strip, Bouaké Airport and minor works in Korhogo Airport

Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 1,022 United Nations-owned and 889 contingent-owned vehicles, including 69 armoured personnel carriers at all locations (including provision of 11 million litres of fuel and lubricants) and operation and maintenance of 20 United Nations-owned and 189 contingent-owned vehicles, including 9 armoured personnel carriers at all locations (including provision of 1.5 million litres of fuel and lubricants)	994	United Nations-owned vehicles
	1,078	Contingent-owned vehicles, including 78 armoured personnel carriers
		were maintained in Abidjan, Daloa and Bouaké
	6,913,050	Litres of diesel fuel
	239,686	Litres of petrol fuel
		were consumed during the period
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 2 fixed-wing and 12 rotary-wing aircraft (including 8 military-type helicopters) in 4 locations	3	Fixed-wing aircraft
	8	Rotary-wing aircraft in 3 locations (Daloa, Abidjan and Yamoussoukro)
		Fewer rotary-wing aircraft owing to non-deployment of military air assets
Operation and maintenance of 14 aviation fuel farms in 10 locations	1	Aviation fuel farm in 1 location (Abidjan)
		The other fuel farms are not yet operational, as the contract for the operation of these farms is still pending legal clearance
Deployment of 2 search and rescue capable helicopters in 12 hours within the mission area and in 24 hours in neighbouring missions to assist in disaster relief and recovery operations	Yes	
Communication		
Support and maintenance of 27 very small aperture terminals (VSAT) systems at 11 locations, 34 telephone exchanges, 64 repeaters, 15 microwave links and 70 rural links, 10 FM radio transmitter stations, 2,269 mobile radios (HF and VHF), 421 base station radios (HF and VHF), 2,265 hand-held radios, 30 Inmarsat satellite phones and 100 Thuraya GSM/satellite phones and support and maintenance of 5 telephone exchanges, 5 microwave links, 64 mobile radios (HF and VHF), 20 base station radios (HF and VHF),	24	VSAT systems
	22	Locations
	39	Telephone exchanges
	51	Repeaters
	29	Microwave links
	70	Rural links
	10	FM radio transmitting stations
	1,619	Mobile radios (HF and VHF)
	183	Base station radios

124 hand-held radios and 20 Thuraya GSM/satellite phones	2,324	Hand-held and mobile 2-way radios, Inmarsat satellite phones, Thuraya satellite phones
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of Local Area Networks (LAN) and Wide Area Networks (WAN), 1,464 desktops, 75 servers, 513 laptops, 1,374 printers, 38 scanners and 70 digital senders in 22 locations for 960 users and support and maintenance of 81 desktops, 16 laptops, 42 printers, 5 scanners and 61 digital senders in 5 locations for 475 users	1,545	Desktops
	75	Servers
	541	Laptops
	1,327	Printers
	48	Scanners
	131	Digital senders;
	28	in 28 locations for 1,446 user
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 15 level-I clinics and 2 level-II hospitals at 2 regional headquarters and operation and maintenance of 1 level-I plus clinic	15	Level-I clinic
	2	Level-II hospitals at both sector headquarters
	1	Level-I plus clinic
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential HIV counselling and testing facilities for all personnel, including mobile voluntary counselling and testing	No	Voluntary confidential counselling and testing is available in level-I Abidjan hospitals and level-II hospitals provided by the contingents from Bangladesh and Ghana. The planned installation of a dedicated voluntary confidential counselling and testing room in Abidjan will increase the effectiveness of the counselling and testing activities to reach all personnel in the mission area
HIV sensitization programmes for all personnel, including peer education	No	No HIV sensitization programme was conducted during the induction of new mission personnel. The peer education programme is under way and could not be completed for all personnel before the rotations
Maintenance of mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all locations, including 2 level-II+ hospitals in Abidjan and a level-IV hospital in Accra	Yes	Level-IV hospital in South Africa instead of Ghana
Security		
Security Operation Centre 24 hours a day, 7 days a week	Yes	
24-hour close protection to senior UNOCI staff and visiting high-level officials	Yes	

Organization of induction training for all new UNOCI staff and refresher training for 1,124 UNOCI staff, as required	Yes	1,494 staff members attended the induction training
Organization of induction training for 100 new UNOCI staff		
United Nations basic security training for security officers in unarmed combat, pistol and shotgun firing, first aid, close protection, investigation techniques and other security specialist areas	37	Security officers trained, among whom 17 are qualified on "oleoresin capsicum" pepper spray, spontaneous protection enabling accelerated response (SPEAR) and handcuffing; 32 are qualified in ASP (brand name for collapsible batons); 29 are qualified on the Glock 19 (pistol); 13 are qualified on the MP5 (submachine gun) The training was programmed for all security officers. This was not possible owing to the fact that some of the officers deployed in the sectors could not attend the training because of the tension in the country at the time
Monthly fire emergency training/drills for all UNOCI staff and maintenance of fire safety arrangements at all UNOCI sites mission-wide	Yes	
Implementation of security arrangements for all UNOCI sites, including logistic bases/warehouses in Abidjan, San Pédro and Bouaké	Yes	
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential survey for 1,124 staff	Yes	The residential security survey for MORSS (minimum operational residential security standards) compliance was completed. The standard is, however, being revised for all staff residences. This is expected to be completed in November 2006
Implementation of crisis management plan, including warden system arrangements mission-wide	Yes	
Baggage handling/security check for UNOCI and non-UNOCI passengers at various airports in the country	5,259	Baggage handling/security checks
200 investigations per month of incidents/accidents	200	Cases of security investigations conducted every month mission-wide
Security assessment for election or disarmament, demobilization and reintegration sites all over the country	No	There were no assessments for election sites as all the election offices planned for election officers were integrated in the existing UNOCI facilities

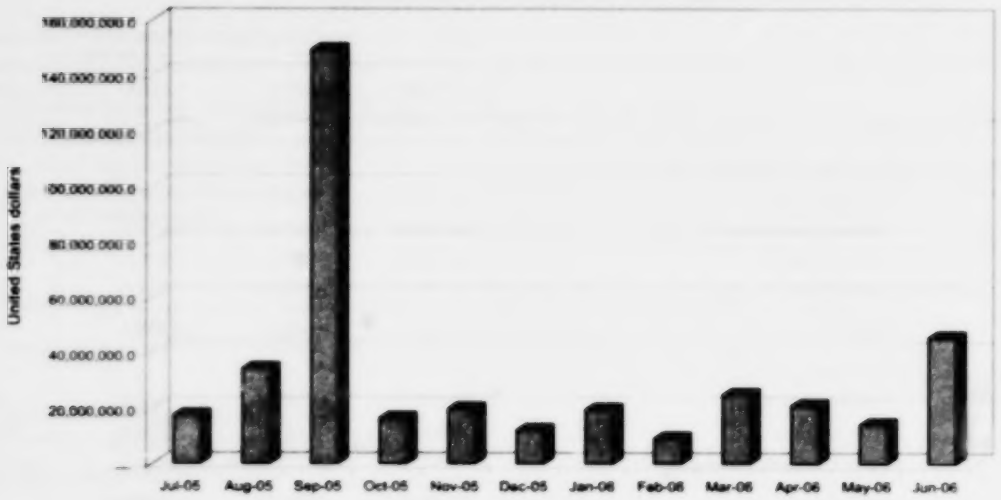
III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	9 783.3	9 892.7	(109.4)	(1.1)
Military contingents	160 183.6	150 131.1	10 052.5	6.3
Civilian police	14 544.8	14 740.1	(195.3)	(1.3)
Formed police units	11 101.4	10 920.1	181.3	1.6
Subtotal	**195 613.1**	**185 684.0**	**9 929.1**	**5.1**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	50 419.7	49 954.2	465.5	0.9
National staff	9 844.7	8 851.6	993.1	10.1
United Nations Volunteers	7 325.5	8 179.4	(853.9)	(11.7)
Subtotal	**67 589.9**	**66 985.2**	**604.7**	**0.9**
Operational costs				
General temporary assistance	192.1	196.6	(4.5)	(2.4)
Government-provided personnel	412.5	326.5	86.0	20.8
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	179.7	149.8	29.9	16.6
Official travel	1 246.4	2 329.7	(1 083.3)	(86.9)
Facilities and infrastructure	53 774.8	50 215.5	3 559.3	6.6
Ground transportation	12 709.7	10 904.8	1 804.9	14.2
Air transportation	46 035.3	32 295.4	13 739.9	29.8
Naval transportation	24.1	—	24.1	100.0
Communications	18 148.2	14 843.6	3 304.6	18.2
Information technology	5 309.3	4 010.8	1 298.5	24.5
Medical	5 461.2	5 511.30	(50.1)	(0.9)
Special equipment	2 543.6	2 596.6	(53.0)	(2.1)
Other supplies, services and equipment	8 537.1	5 441.0	3 096.1	36.3
Quick-impact projects	1 000.0	778.1	221.9	22.2
Subtotal	**155 574.0**	**129 599.7**	**25 974.3**	**16.7**
Gross requirements	**418 777.0**	**382 268.9**	**36 508.1**	**8.7**
Staff assessment income	7 616.4	6 878.8	737.6	9.7
Net requirements	**411 160.6**	**375 390.1**	**35 770.5**	**8.7**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	—	—	—	—
Total requirements	**418 777.0**	**382 268.9**	**36 508.1**	**8.7**

B. Monthly expenditure pattern



6. The high level of expenditure during the month of September 2005 is attributable mainly to the obligation of funds for the reimbursement of troops and contingent-owned equipment. With regard to the month of June 2006, the high level of expenditure resulted from the obligation of funds for the settlement of invoices and the finalization of purchase orders for equipment authorized during the period.

C. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	4 776.0
Other/miscellaneous income	308.4
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	—
Savings on or cancellation of prior-period obligations	10 784.2
Total	**15 868.6**

D. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	24 186.7
Formed police units	2 215.9
Subtotal	**26 402.6**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	
Catering (kitchen facilities)	2 250.4
Office equipment	1 851.8
Electrical	2 182.6
Minor engineering	1 308.4
Laundry and cleaning	1 760.0
Tentage	1 561.1
Accommodation	1 361.2
Miscellaneous general stores	3 624.6
Identification	40.0
Field defence stores	29.3
Communications	
Communications	6 016.5
Medical	
Medical services	3 319.2
Special equipment	
Explosive ordnance disposal	587.1
Observation	2 009.5
Nuclear, biological and chemical protection	—
Subtotal	**27 01.7**
Total	**54 304.3**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	1.8	14 March 2004	—
Intensified operational condition factor	1.9	14 March 2004	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	1.5	14 March 2004	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	0.0-3.75		

E. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-forces agreement[a]	1 258.4
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	
Total	**1 258.4**

[a] Includes Government-provided facilities.

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military contingents	$10 052.5	6.3%

7. The unutilized balance of $10,052,500 is attributable mainly to the savings under the provision for the travel on emplacement, rotation and repatriation of contingents, the provision for the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment and the related provision for freight and deployment. With regard to the travel for the emplacement, rotation and repatriation of contingents, savings resulted from a lower than planned number of rotations during the period owing to the fact that the rotation of three battalions, although deployed in July 2005, was charged against the resources of the previous financial year because the obligations were raised in early June 2005 in order to allow the actual deployment in July 2005. In addition, lower actual costs for the rotation of staff officers together with savings achieved by utilizing one aircraft from UNMIL to rotate troops from Benin, Ghana, the Niger and Senegal contributed to the unutilized balance. With respect to the contingent-owned equipment, the unutilized balance of the provisions for the reimbursement to troop-contributing countries and for the freight and transportation of contingent-owned equipment emanated from delays in the deployment of the equipment in the mission area, from a lower than planned rate of serviceability of the equipment and from actual lower freight costs.

8. The savings were partly offset by additional requirements under mission subsistence allowance owing to an increase in the rate for special food allowance paid to the gendarmes from $38 to $46 effective September 2005. In addition, delays in the provision of catering services to some staff officers resulted in the payment of special food allowance in lieu of catering services.

	Variance	
National staff	$993.1	10.1%

9. The unutilized balance of $993,100 resulted mainly from the suspension of the provision of hazard pay allowance from 1 June to 15 January 2006. The allowance was then limited to staff members working in the northern and western parts of the

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent and $100,000.

country. The provision of hazard pay allowance was reinstated effective 16 January 2006, following violent incidents in the mission. In addition, lower actual salary costs compared to the estimates contributed to the savings under this heading.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	($853.9)	(11.7%)

10. The additional requirements under this heading resulted from the provision of special evacuation allowance to United Nations Volunteers during the temporary evacuation of the mission operations in January 2006.

	Variance	
Official travel	($1 083.3)	(86.9%)

11. The additional requirements resulted mainly from the travel of military, police and civilian personnel between the regional sectors and the mission headquarters that was required in order to maintain effective coverage of the country during periods of volatile security conditions. The additional requirements are also the result of the relocation of some of the police and civilian personnel deployed in the sectors to the headquarters in Abidjan during the violent incidents of January 2006.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$3 559.3	6.6%

12. The unutilized balance is attributable mainly to lower requirements for utilities, for the reimbursement of self-sustainment to military and police-contributing countries and for the rental of premises. With regard to utilities, the unutilized balance resulted from delays in the finalization of a memorandum of understanding with the host country for the supply of electricity. During the period, the requirement for electricity in the majority of the mission premises was met through the use of generators. With respect to the reimbursement of self-sustainment to military and police-contributing countries, the unutilized balance resulted from the mission's ability to provide accommodation and tentage to some battalions in time for their deployment, thereby reducing the penalty amount to be paid if the requirements were met by the troop and police-contributing countries.

13. The unutilized balance is partly offset by additional requirements for construction services, for the acquisition of prefabricated facilities and for alteration and renovation services. Under construction services, the additional expenditures are attributable to the requirement to create additional work space and parking areas at the Integrated Mission Headquarters resulting from the increase in the military, police and civilian personnel by 1,225, authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1609 (2005) during the reporting period. With respect to the acquisition of prefabricated facilities, the additional expenditures related to orders generated during the financial year 2003/04 for which the obligations could not be retained beyond the period 2004/05. Additional alteration and renovation services were required owing to the unsuitable condition of many facilities and to the fact that a number of refurbishment tasks planned to be outsourced were completed using in-house resources.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$1 804.9	14.2%

14. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from lower requirements relating to petrol, oil and lubricants and lower requirements for the repair and maintenance of vehicles. With respect to petrol, oil and lubricants, the lower requirement resulted from reduced travel of military, police and civilian personnel owing to the completion of the construction work for the Integrated Mission Headquarters and the closing of several offices in Abidjan. In addition, delays in the deployment of contingent-owned equipment and the lower utilization of vehicles during the evacuation of part of the Operation contributed to the lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants. With regard to the provision for the repair and maintenance of vehicles, the establishment of mission workshops and the completion within mission facilities of repair and maintenance tasks normally contracted to external vendors contributed to the underutilization of the resources.

15. The unutilized balance is partly offset by the additional requirements for spare parts resulting from the completion of certain repair and maintenance tasks within the mission facilities. In addition, the rental of commercial vehicles during periods of deteriorating security conditions and of increasing negative attitudes in the country towards the United Nations personnel also partly offset the unutilized balance.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$13 739.9	29.8%

16. The unutilized balance resulted mainly from lower requirements for the rental and operation of helicopters owing to difficulties in the identification and deployment of an Aviation Unit, including eight military helicopters. The requirement was partially met through the use of four commercial helicopters. In addition to the provision for rental and operations, the non-deployment of the helicopters resulted in lower requirements for petrol, oil and lubricants.

17. The unutilized balance is partially offset by additional requirements for the rental and operation of fixed-wing aircraft following a change in the concept of operation that required an additional aircraft to replace one of the commercial helicopters.

	Variance	
Naval transportation	$24.1	100%

18. The unutilized balance resulted from the erroneous recording of charges relating to petrol, oil and lubricants under the object class ground transportation.

	Variance	
Communications	$3 304.6	18.2%

19. The unutilized balance of $3,304,600 is attributable mainly to actual lower requirements for commercial communications following the negotiation of lower preferential rates with local telecommunication service providers and the

establishment of a stringent mechanism to monitor the use of the telephone system. In addition, the temporary evacuation of the Operation during the incidents of January 2006 contributed to the lower requirements for commercial communications.

20. The unspent balance is partly offset by additional requirements for public information equipment required to strengthen the broadcasting infrastructure of ONUCI FM, thus enabling the station to reach a larger audience.

	Variance	
Information technology	$1 298.5	24.5%

21. The unutilized balance of $1,298,500 resulted mainly from lower requirements for the acquisition of information technology equipment and related spare parts owing to the fair state of existing stocks and to the non-utilization of the provision for centralized support services relating to the equipment that was not acquired. In addition, the provision made for the recruitment of six internationally contracted personnel was not fully utilized, as the actual costs were lower than budgeted.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	$3 096.1	36.3%

22. The unutilized balance is attributable mainly to lower requirements for freight and other costs relating to the deployment of United Nations-owned equipment as well as lower requirements for translation and interpretation services, for which provision was made under the object class other services. With regard to freight costs, the unencumbered balance resulted from the actual lower cost of transportation by air of equipment from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to the mission, from an increased utilization of the mission's heavy transport vehicles instead of commercially contracted vehicles and from faster clearance of goods leading to a reduction in the storage and customs overhead costs. With respect to the provision made for translation and interpretation under other services, the unutilized balance related mainly to the planned support for the presidential elections, which did not take place. In addition, owing to the absence of an outsourced service provider, language assistants were employed as individual contractors to provide support to non-francophone contingents and were charged to civilian personnel resources.

23. The unutilized balance is partly offset by additional requirements to cover the loss on exchange following a reduction in the purchasing power of the United States dollar against other major currencies during the reporting period.

	Variance	
Quick-impact projects	$221.9	22.2%

24. The unspent balance of $221,900 resulted from delays in the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the implementing non-governmental organizations for new project proposals and delays in the implementation of existing projects caused by the evacuation of the Operation following the incidents of January 2006.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

25. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNOCI are:

(a) To decide that Member States shall waive their respective shares in other income for the period ended 30 June 2006 amounting to $15,868,600, and their respective shares in the amount of $2,192,600 from the unencumbered balance of $36,508,100 for the period ended 30 June 2006, to be applied to meeting the current and future after-service health insurance liabilities of the United Nations;

(b) To decide on the treatment of the remaining unencumbered balance of $34,315,500 for the period ended 30 June 2006.